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(73) Proprietor: AMERICAN OPTICAL CORPORATION
14 Mechanic Street
Southbridge, MA 01550 (US)

(72) Inventor: Grendol, Clark L.
9 Podunk Road
Sturbridge, MA 01550 (US)

(74) Representative: Diehl, Hermann O. Th., Dr.
Diehl & Partner Flüggenstrasse 17
D-8000 München 19 (DE)

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Description

This invention relates to an apparatus for injection molding a lens according to the pre-characterizing part of claim 1 and to a method for forming a thermoplastic optical lens blank according to the pre-characterizing part of claim 4 (US—A—4091 057).

There have been several attempts, in the prior art, to mold both plus and minus polycarbonate ophthalmic lenses. Minus lenses are lenses that are thinner in their center and thicker along their edges, and plus lenses are lenses that are thicker in their center and thinner along their edges.

Methods and apparatuses for molding lenses have utilized both compression and injection molding techniques as well as a combination of the two. One problem frequently associated with injection molding of lenses is that the lenses produced often contain a knit line. The manner in which this knit line is formed is described below with reference to Figs. 1a—1d.

Referring first to Fig. 1A, a cavity 29 of an injection molding apparatus is illustrated which includes an inlet 28. The injected molten plastic 35 is illustrated as the plastic first enters the cavity 29. Assume for sake of discussion that the lens being fabricated within cavity 29 has a thinner center 33, such center being thinner than the outer edge of the lens. As the plastic 35 enters the cavity 29 it tends to flow to the outer perimeter of the cavity 29, since the cavity is thicker in this region. In Fig. 1B the plastic 35 is again illustrated as it continues to fill the cavity 29. As may be seen in this figure, the plastic 35 does not immediately flow into the thinner center 33 of the cavity 29 but rather continues to advance about the outer rim of the cavity. In Fig. 1C the continued flow of the plastic 35 is illustrated, however, in this figure as may be seen, the plastic has flowed through the thinner center of the lens. As the plastic meets within the thinner center of the cavity a knit line 31 develops at the seam along which the flow meets. In fig. 1d the cavity is illustrated completely filled with the plastic 35, and the knit line 31 which is inherent in conventional plastic flow (for any cavity having a thin center) is illustrated. This knit line prevents the use of the resultant blank as an optical lens without additional treatent, such as polishing.

Another problem associated with the formation of a lens in a single injection molding operation is that during the curing of the plastic, shrinkage occurs which results in an uneven and wavy exterior surface on the finished lens blank. Such shrinkage may also cause bubbles and other imperfections in the interior of the lens, and these defects will cause optical distortions and aberrations which are unacceptable for prescription lenses and instrument lenses.

Ideally, a lens should be produced in a single injection molding operation. As will be seen, the method and apparatus of the present invention provide for the injection molding of an optical lens which results in a finished lens blank which requires fewer finishing operations. The finished blank may be thin (approximately 1 millimeter) at its center so as to result in an optically correct, lightweight and esthetically pleasing eye glass lens which is shatter proof.

U.S. Patent Nos. 4,008,031 and 4,091,057 disclose an apparatus and method for producing a lens in which a clear thermoplastic such as acrylic or polycarbonate is forced between the two mold halves which define the optical blank. These mold halves are forced away from each other as the cavity is filled with the molten plastic. An inner press which is disposed within the injection molding apparatus urges the mold halves together once the mold is filled to a certain level with the molten plastic. The urging of the mold halves together causes a certain amount of the molten plastic to be forced through an outlet port into a selfadjusting overflow pocket comprising a spring loaded piston housed within an elongated reservoir. This outlet port is spaced away from the inlet port, and there may be more than one outlet in communication with the cavity.

One problem associated with the method and apparatus utilizing transfer pockets is that additional finishing operations must be performed on the fabricated lens in order to remove the transfer pockets and the plastic that cured in the inlet port by severing the passageways between such transfer pockets as well as the inlet port to the finished lens.

In general, lenses would be produced at a much faster rate if these finishing operations could be reduced or eliminated.

It is therefore a principal object of the present invention to provide an apparatus and method which will produce lenses of good quality using a combination of injection and compression molding techniques in which the number of passageways to be severed after the molding process is reduced to a minimum. This object is solved by the apparatus according to the main claim and the method according to claim 4. Advantageous features of the apparatus and the method are disclosed in the subclaims.

By means of the present invention, owing to the fact that the transfer pockets are arranged in communication with the inlet passageway, only one of such passageway is to be severed, afterwards.

An injection molding apparatus wherein a portion of the plastic material is pressed from the molding cavity back into the injection cylinder is disclosed in DE—B 1 127 579 and DE—B 1 142 058.

The invention provides an apparatus and method for producing a finished optical blank which may be used for an eyeglass lens or the like. The apparatus and process of the present invention is particularly adaptable for lenses which are thinner in the center, such as a concave, or double concave (minus or negative) lens, including single vision, multifocal and cylindrical lenses. The injection molding apparatus utilized in the present invention includes an inner press

disposed within an outer, conventional, injection molding apparatus. The inner press includes optical inserts which define an optical lens cavity. This cavity, once filled with a clear thermoplastic, such as acrylic or polycarbonate, produces the finished lens blank. The cavity includes an inlet port into which the molten plastic is injected, in a conventional manner. One or both of the optical inserts which define the optical cavity, move so as to increase the volume (particularly the thickness) of the cavity when the molten plastic is first injected into the cavity. After the molten plastic is injected into the cavity, the inner press urges the optical inserts together, forcing a predetermined portion of the molten plastic back through the inlet port into an overflow reservoir which communicates with the passageway leading to the inlet port.

While the apparatus and method of the present invention eliminate the knit line associated with conventional plastic flow as well as with other apparatus or method in the prior art, the apparatus and method also offer the additional benefit of less required finishing since the transfer pockets do not have to be cut from the finished blank since only one port communicates with the cavity. Furthermore, the apparatus and method will still compensate for the shrinkage associated with the curing of the blank, and the resultant blank is an optical precise configuration. The process and apparatus is suitable for both plus and minus lenses.

Figs. 1A, 1B, 1C and 1d illustrate conventional plastic flow, and the formation of a knit line associated with such flow.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a finished blank produced in accordance with the present invention with a cut-away section used to illustrate the thinner center of the blank.

Fig. 3 illustrates the finished blank of Fig. 2 hung on a hanger which hanger is formed concurrently with the molding of the finished blank.

Fig. 4 is a cross sectional view of an injection molding apparatus built in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a plan view illustrating the cavity defined by the dies or optical inserts of the apparatus of Fig. 4 taken through section line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

The present invention discloses an apparatus and method for fabricating a finished optical blank which blank may be utilized for eyeglasses, or the like. The resultant finished blank produced with the present invention requires little, or no, polishing and the blank may be readily cut or edges to any desired peripheral shape such that the lens may engage an eyeglass frame, instrument or the like.

Before describing the apparaus, a brief description of the finished blank 10 of Fig. 2, will be given since it will be helpful in understanding the apparatus. The finished blank 10 includes a lens area 11 which is edged to any appropriate shape, such as a shape required to fit an eyeglass frame. An annular rim 12 may be disposed about the exterior of the lens area 11 in order to facilitate the ejection of the blanks. The inlet runner or spruce 23 shows the flow of the molten plastic as it enters the cavity defining the blank 10. In the presently preferred embodiment a tip 25 is defined by the cavity; this tip allows the plus curved lens to be placed on a flat surface without scratching the bottom surface of the blank 10. Also defined by the cavity is a hanger 20. This hanger allows the finished product to be hung from a pin 21, shown in Fig. 3, or other device during subsequent processing of the finished blank 10. An overflow spruce 16 illustrates the effects of compressing the molten plastic after the plastic has entered the cavity. As will be explained, one the cavity is filled, the dies are compressed forcing or squeezing predetermined amounts of molten plastic from the cavity, back through the inlet port and into a reservoir which defines the overflow spruce 16.

Referring to Fig. 4, the presently preferred embodiment of the apparatus employs compression molding apparatus disposed within a conventional injection molding machine. The conventional injection molding machine includes an upper block 41 and a lower block 42 which meet at a mating surface 89. Disposed within these block is an injection nozzle 35 for injecting molten plastic. A plurality of heating rods 46 are disposed within these blocks (and also below the cavity 86) for heating the entire injection apparatus, including the optical inserts 59 and 60. The nozzle 35 communicates with cavity 86 through passageways 38 and 39. The blocks 41 and 42 are secured together through a hydraulic system, exerting, by way of example, a hundred tons of force.

This disclosed apparatus includes an upper interior block 54 and a lower interior block 55. Within these generally cylindrical blocks is disposed a hydraulic cylinder 48. A piston 49 which terminates in a flange 64 cooperatively engages the cylinder 48 for exerting pressure upon the plastic with in cavity 86. A spacer 52 is disposed between the flange 64 and an upper optical insert or die 59. At the lower end of cavity 86 a spacer 57, supported from platform 45, is disposed directly below, and in contact with, the lower optical insert of die 60. Thus, the cavity 86 is substantially defined by the adjacent surfaces of the upper and lower dies 59 and 60. Inlet passageway 39 passes through the blocks 54 and 55 in order that the nozzle 35 communicates with the cavity 86.

A hydraulic inlet line 50 is coupled to the cylinder 48 for providing hydraulic fluid to the cylinder when the plastic contained within cavity 86 is to be compressed. The travel of the piston 49 is shown by dimension 88 of Fig. 4; this travel is limited by the distance between the flange 64 and the annulus 62 defined by the upper block 54. However, in the presently preferred embodiment, the travel of pistons 49 (and die 59) is determined by the period of time during which pressure is applied to the plastic within cavity 86 and by other means as will be discussed.

The surface of the dies 59 and 60 defining the cavity 86 are fabricated from a suitably hard metal or glass, which typically is highly polished with a precise, compensated, curve configuration in order that the finished blank has an optically clear, distortion free surface. Such optical inserts or dies are known in the prior art. Moreover, the curved surfaces of these inserts may be varied, by changing the dies 59 and 60 to obtain desired lens shapes or powers.

A plurality of ejector pins 68 may be disposed about the circumference of the cavity 86 for contacting the rim 12 of the finished blank to urge the blank from the cavity once the blank has been properly cured and the dies have been separated. These pins are coupled to the movable ejection platform 44. Standard known injection devices may be used for this application.

Communicating with the inlet passageway 39 are two pistons: a shut-off piston 100 and an overflow piston 110. Shut-off piston 100 which is disposed within cylinder 102 controls the flow of molten plastic into the cavity 86. While molten plastic flows into the cavity, the piston 100 is depressed in the cylinder 102, and when the cavity has been filled to the desired level, the piston is forced to extend from the cylinder thereby closing off the cavity 86 from further plastic flow. As will be explained later, the piston 100 will also provide a barrier for the excess plastic returning from the cavity 86 when the dies 59 and 60 are compressed.

The overflow piston 110 which is housed in cylinder 112 communicates with the inlet passageway 39 at a position between the cavity 86 and the position where the shut-off piston 100 communicates with the inlet passageway 39. While the molten plastic is flowing into the cavity 86 the overflow piston 110 is locked in a forward position thereby preventing plastic from flowing into the cylinder 112. The lower end of the overflow piston 110 is also urged upwardly by a spring 114 mounted between the lower end of the piston 110 and the ejection platform 44. An adjustable stop 116 determines the limit on the depression of the piston 110 within the cylinder 112, and when this limit is reached, the volume between the optical inserts will be that of the finished lens blank. Since there is only one port (unless the optional hanger 82 is employed in which case there are two ports) communicating with the cavity 86, the plastic must exit from the cavity 86 through the inlet port 38 where the plastic originally entered the cavity.

The inlet passageway 39 as is best illustrated in Fig. 5 communicates with the cavity 86 through a right angle bend 23. This right angle (which is known in the prior art is used to diffuse the inlet flow of molten plastic. Also illustrated in Fig. 5 is a hanger cavity or void 82 which defines the blank hanger 20 illustrated and discussed in conjunction with Figs. 2 and 3.

The entire apparatus shown in Figs. 4 and 5 may be readily fabricated utilizing known technology.

Assume a lens is to be fabricated on the apparatus shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and that the desired dies 59 and 60 have been placed within the apparatus. In the presently preferred embodiment, a polycarbonate or other thermoplastic is metered into the nozzle 35 at a temperature of approximately 271°C—293°C. Also, through use of the heating rods 46, the cavity 86 is heated to a temperature of approximately 127°C—136°C. Prior to the injection of the molten plastic into the cavity 86 from the vessel 36, the outer blocks 41 and 42 are held secured against one another at the mating surface 89 with a force in the order of magnitude of one hundred tons.

When the plastic is injected into the cavity 86 via passageways 38 and 39, the force of the molten plastic against the die 59 causes the die to rise, thereby increasing the volume of cavity 86 and its thickness. During this period of time, little, or no, force is exerted on die 59 through the piston 49. Since the cavity increases in volume, and particularly since the center of the cavity has a greater thickness because of the movement of die 59, the knit line described in conjunction with Figs. 1A to 1D is not formed. In the presently preferred embodiment the injection of the molten plastic into the cavity 86 takes approximately ten seconds.

Following the injection of the molten plastic into the cavity 86, hydraulic fluid is applied to the cylinder 48, through line 50, causing the upper die 59 to compress the molten plastic within cavity 86. By way of example, such pressure is exerted for a period of approximately thirty seconds with a total force of approximately twenty tons During this period of time, molten plastic is forced from the cavity 86 back through the inlet passageway 39 where the flow is restricted by the shut-off piston 100 which isolates the cavity from the runner system. This "backing out" action further enchances the elimination of knit line by forcing a mixing of the plastic from the two flow paths.

Once the upper die 59 begins to compress the molten plastic within cavity 86, the overflow piston 110, which had been in a locked position, is released, and after a small portion of the excess plastic to be forced out of cavity exits from the cavity, the inlet passageway 39 becomes filled with plastic. As more plastic is pushed out of the cavity, the plastic already in the inlet passageway 39 exerts a force on the piston 110 forcing it to depress as the plastic fills the cylinder 112. A notch 118 along the top surface of the overflow piston 110 allows the plastic flowing into the cylinder 112 to exert an axial force against the piston 110 such that the piston 110 is forced downward against the force of the spring 114. The pressure on the die 59 causes the volume and thickness of cavity 86 to decrease, and particularly decreases the center thickness of the cavity. In this way, a lens of a desired thickness may be fabricated, including bifocal lenses.

In the presently preferred embodiment, the travel of die 59 is controlled by the length of time elapsing after molten plastic enters cavity 86 and

pressure is applied to the die 59 through piston 49. Also the final volume of cavity 86 is controlled by the length of time that pressure is applied to the die 59 by piston 49. Thus, if a thinner lens is desired, a shorter period of time is allowed to lapse between the injection and application of pressure, and the pressure is maintained for a longer period of time. If a thicker lens is desired, a longer period of time is allowed to run before pressure is applied and the pressure is maintained for a shorter period of time

Following the period of time during which the overflow or transfers occurs, the pressure is relieved from the cylinder 48 allowing a release of the pressure applied to the plastic within cavity 86. Typically, the pressure is released for two to three seconds. During this period of time the overflow back through the inlet passageway 39 ceases, since the molten plastic begins to cure. For some applications this release of pressure may not be necessary before curing begins.

Following this two or three second period of time force (of approximately twenty tons) is again applied to the die 59. This force continues for a period of approximately two minutes, during which time the plastic within the cavity is cured. The pressure applied to the dies during this period of time assures that the surface of the blank remains smooth and optically correct, since as the plastic cures it tends to shrink and pull away from the die surfaces. However, since the die is being urged against the blank, a smooth surface matching the compensated optical inserts is maintained during this curing period. The resultant blank is distortion free.

While in the disclosed embodiment the upper die 59 moves relative to the fixed lower die 60, it will be appreciated that the lower die may be moved towards a fixed upper die, or that both dies may move. Moreover, while in the disclosed embodiment, electric heating rods 46 are shown other heating means, such as fluid heating means may be utilized to heat the apparatus. Also a vacuum exhaust may be applied to the cavity 86 prior to the time that flow begins into nozzle 35. Conventional vacuum exhaust may be used for this purpose. Cooling fluids may also be used to cool the cavity 86 during curings.

It will be appreciated that the times, temperature and forces set forth in the above example may be varied.

Also, in the presently preferred embodiment, the pressures exerted against the upper die 59 by the injected molten plastic is used to raise this die, thus increasing the volume of cavity 86. However, the die may be raised mechanically prior to the time that plastic is injected into the cavity with the same result.

When the finished blank is removed from the cavity 86 its appearance is that of the finished blank 10 illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3. This blank may then be coated with a scratch resistant coating, in a manner known in the prior art. Other known operations such as cutting, coloring, cleaning, etc. may be performed on the finished blank.

A problem similar to the knit line problem discussed in conjunction with Figs. 1A—1D also occurs for lenses which are thinner at their outer edges than at their centers, such as large plus lenses with approximately one millimeter edge thickness. The disclosed method and apparatus may be used to solve this problem.

Thus, an apparatus and method for injection molding a lens has been disclosed. The lens is fabricated in a single injection molding operation, and unlike prior art methods, a pre-formed blank is not required. In addition, the fabricated lens requires few finishing operations to be performed on it since transfer pockets do not have to be removed from finished lens. With the disclosed apparatus many high quality ophthalmic and instrument lenses may be produced from a single injection molding apparatus, at substantially lower costs than is possible with prior art techniques and apparatuses.

Claims

1. An apparatus for injection molding a lens, comprising:

a housing (41, 42)

a pair of dies (59, 60) disposed within said housing (41, 42), said dies (59, 60) defining a cavity (86) for receiving molten plastic therebetween;

means (54, 55) within said housing (41, 42) for permitting the relative movement of said dies (59, 60) such that the volume of said cavity (86) may be varied;

injection molding means (35) communicating (39, 23) with said cavity (86) for injecting plastic into said cavity (86), said injection molding means (35) communicating with said cavity through an inlet port;

compression means (48, 49) coupled to at least one of said dies (59, 60) for sequentially reducing the volume of said cavity (86) after said plastic is injected through said inlet port (12) into said cavity (86) through an inlet passageway (39),

causing a portion of said plastic to be transferred from said cavity into at least one transfer pocket (110, 112) to accommodate said molten plastic;

whereby molten plastic may be injected into said cavity (86), and then the volume of said cavity (86) may be decreased forcing molten plastic from said cavity into said transfer pocket (110, 112) to accommodate said molten plastic, said transfer pocket (110, 112) comprising a spring loaded piston (110) housed within an elongated reservoir (112), characterized in that

said transfer pocket (110, 112) is provided in communication with the inlet passageway (39) leading to said inlet port;

a stop means is provided for locking said piston (110) in a first positon, whereby said piston (100) is in such a way locked in said first position that when pressure is applied to said piston (110), excess molten plastic is prevented from entering said reservoir (112) and that when said piston (110) is released, the pressure of the excess molten plastic will depress said piston (110) thereby filling said reservoir (112) with molten plastic, and

that the injection molding apparatus further comprises means (100) for cutting off the flow of molten plastic into said passageway (39).

2. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said means for cutting off the flow of molten plastic comprises a piston (100), said piston isolating the cavity (86) from said injection molding means (35) while in a first position, and allowing passage of molten plastic from said injection means (35) to said cavity (86) while in a second position.

3. The apparatus of claims 1 or 2 wherein said means for cutting off the flow of molten plastic into said cavity (86) is provided in such a way that it provides a barrier for the excess plastic returning from the cavity (86) but allows same to enter the means (110, 112) for accommodating said molten plastic.

4. A method for forming a thermoplastic optical lens blank in an injection molding apparatus, especially according to one of the preceding claims where said apparatus includes an optical cavity for defining said optical lens blank comprising the steps of:

injecting molten plastic into said cavity through an aperture along the edge of said cavity when said cavity has a volume greater than said optical lens, said greater volume to assure better flow into the thinner section of said cavity; and

compressing said cavity such that the thickness of said cavity is decreased so as to define said optical lens blank, thereby causing a flow of molten plastic from said optical cavity back into means to accommodate said molten plastic whereby an optical lens free of knit lines is formed, characterized in that

said flow of molten plastic from said optical cavity is forced back through said aperture into said means to accommodate said molten plastic;

said lens blank is cured in said cavity after said flow of molten plastic from said cavity has ceased;

pressure is applied to said blank during said curing so as to prevent shrinkage-caused distortions during curing;

injecting molten plastic into said cavity is stopped by blocking the inlet passageway (39) leading to said aperture until the formation of the lens has been completed, and

the means to accommodate said molten plastic are blocked during injecting the molten plastic into said cavity and released when compressing said cavity.

5. The method as defined in claim 4 in which during the step of injecting molten plastic into said cavity through an aperture along the edge of said cavity said cavity is expanded to a volume greater than said optical lens by the force of said injected molten plastic acting upon the dies defining said cavity during said injection of said molten plastic.

6. The method defined in claim 4 or 5 wherein said molten plastic comprises a molten polycarbonate.

Patentansprüche

1. Vorrichtung zum Spritzgießen von Linsen, mit einem Gehäuse (41, 42),

mit einem Paar von Matritzen (59, 60), welche innerhalb des Gehäuses (41, 42) angeordnet sind und einen Hohlraum (86) zur Aufnahme von geschmolzenem Kunststoff umschließen;

mit innerhalb des besagten Gehäuses (41, 42) angeordneten Mitteln (54, 55), welche eine Relativbewegung zwischen den Matritzen (59, 60) in der Weise ermöglichen, daß das Volumen des besagten Hohlraumes (86) variiert werden kann;

mit Spritzgießmitteln (35), die mit dem Hohlraum (86) in Verbindung (39, 23) stehen, um Kunststoff in den Hohlraum (86) einzuspritzen, wobei die Spritzgießmittel (35) mit dem besagten Hohlraum mittels eines Einspritzkanales verbunden sind,

mit Kompressionsmitteln (48, 49), die mit zumindest einer der Matritzen (59, 60) gekuppelt sind, um das Volumen des Hohlraumes (86) zu verkleinern, nachdem der Kunststoff über einen Zuführkanal (39) und den Einspritzkanal (12) in den Hohlraum (86) eingespritzt wurde;

wobei ein Teil des Kunststoffes aus dem besagten Hohlraum in mindestens einen Aufnahmeraum (110, 112) zur Aufnahme der Kunststoffschmelze verbracht wird;

wobei Kunststoffschmelze in den Hohlraum (86) eingespritzt und anschließend das Volumen des Hohlraumes (86) verkleinert werden kann, um Kumststoffschmelze aus dem Hohlraum in den sie aufnehmenden Aufnahmeraum (110, 112) zu verbringen, und

wobei der Aufnahmeraum (110, 112) einen unter Federdruck stehenden Kolben (110) umfaßt, der in einem länglichen Aufnahmeraum (112) angeordnet ist; dadurch gekennzeichnet,

daß der Aufnahmeraum (110, 112) an dem Zuführkanal (39) angeordnet ist, der zum Einspritzkanal (12) führt;

daß ein Anschlag vorgesehen ist, um den Kolben (110) in einer ersten Stellung zu verriegeln, wobei der Kolben (110) in der Weise in dieser ersten Stellung verriegelt ist, daß im Falle einer Druckausübung auf den Kolben (110) der Überschuß an Kunststoffschmelze am Eindringen in den Aufnahmeraum (112) gehindert wird, während nach Entriegelung des Kolbens (110) der Druck des Überschusses an Kunststoffschmelze den Kolben (110) zurückdrücken und dadurch den Aufnahmeraum (112) mit Kunststofschmelze füllen kann; und

daß die Spritzgießvorrichtung außerdem Mittel (100) enthält, um den Fluß der Kunststoffschmelze in den Zuführkanal (39) zu unterbrechen.

2. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Mittel zum Unterbrechen des Flusses der Kunststoffschmelze einen Kolben (100) umfassen, der in einer ersten Stellung den Hohlraum (86) von den Einspritzmitteln (35) trennt, während er in einer zweiten Stellung den Durchtritt von Kunststoffschmelze von den Ein-

spritzmitteln (35) zu dem Hohlraum (86) gestattet.

3. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Mittel zum Unterbrechen des Flusses von Kunststoffschmelze zum Hohlraum (86) so gestaltet sind, daß sie eine Sperre gegen den Rückfluß des überschüssigen Kunststoffes aus dem Hohlraum (86) bilden, den Eintritt in die Mittel (110, 112) zur Aufnahme dieser Kunststoffschmelze aber gestatten.

4. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer thermoplastischen Kunststofflinsenrohlinges in einer Spritzgießvorrichtung, insbesondere nach einem der Vorhergehenden Ansprüche, gemäß welchen diese Vorrichtung einen Hohlraum zur Formung des besagten optischen Linsenrohlinges aufweist, wobei das verfahren folgende Verfahrensschritte umfaßt:

Einspritzen von Kunststoffschmelze in den besagten Hohlraum durch eine sich entlang des äußeren Randes des Hohlraumes erstreckende Öffnung, wobei der Hohlraum ein größeres Volumen aufweist als die besagte optische Linse, um einen besseren Fluß in den dünneren Abschnitt des Hohlraumes zu gewährleisten, und

Zusammendrücken des besagten Hohlraumes in der Weise, daß sich die Dicke des Hohlraumes auf die Dicke des besagten Linsenrohlinges vermindert, wodurch ein Rückfluß von Kunststoffschmelze von dem besagten optischen Hohlraum in Mittel zur Aufnahme der Kunststoffschmelze stattfindet, sodaß eine von sichtbaren Trennlinien freie optische Linse entsteht, dadurch gekennzeichnet,

daß der besagte Fluß von Kunststoffschmelze durch die besagte Öffnung aus dem optishen Hohlraum in die Mittel zur Aufnahme des geschmolzenen Kunststoffes zurückgedrückt wird;

daß der besagte Linsenrohling in dem Hohlraum ausgehärtet wird, nachdem der Rückfluß der Kunststoffschmelze beendet ist;

daß während des Aushärtens Druck auf den Linsenrohling ausgeübt wird, um durch Schrumpfvorgänge bedingte Verformungen während des Aushärtens zu verhindern;

daß das Einspritzen von Kunststoffschmelze durch Verschließen des zu der besagten Öffnung führenden Zuführkanales (39) unterbrochen wird, bis die Herstellung der Linse abgeschlossen ist; und

daß die Mittel zur Aufnahme der besagten Kunststoffschmelze während des Einspritzens der Kunststoffschmelze in den besagten Hohlraum blockiert und während des Zusammendrückens des Hohlraumes freigegeben werden.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß während des Einspritzens der Kunststoffschmelze in den besagten Hohlraum durch eine sich entlang des Randes des Hohlraumes erstreckende Öffnung der Hohlraum durch die auf die den Hohlraum umschließenden Matritzen wirkende Kraft der eingespritzten Kunststoffschmelze auf ein das Volumen der optischen Linse überschreitendes Volumen augedehnt wird.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 4 oder 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Kunststoffschmelze ein geschmolzenes Polykarbonat enthält.

Revendications

1. Appareil pour le moulage par injection d'une lentille comprenant:

un logement (41, 42);

une paire de matrices (59, 60) disposées dans ledit logement (41, 42), lesdites matrices (59, 60) définissant une cavité (86) destinée à recevoir une matière plastique fondue;

un dispositif (54, 55) dans ledit logement (41, 42), pour permettre le déplacement relatif des dites matrices (59, 60) de façon à pouvoir modifier le volume de ladite cavité (86);

un dispositif de moulage par injection (35) communiquant (39, 23) avec ladite cavité (86) pour permettre l'injection de matière plastique dans ladite cavité (86), ledit dispositif de moulage par injection (35) communiquant avec ladite cavité par un orifice d'entrée;

un dispositif de compression (48, 49) couplé à au moins l'une des dites matrices (59, 60) pour réduire séquentiellement le volume de ladite cavité (86) après que la matière plastique a été injectée par ledit orifice d'entrée (12) dans ladite cavité (86) par un passage d'entrée (39),

de façon à ce qu'une partie de ladite matière plastique soit transférée de ladite cavité dans au moins une poche de transfert (110, 112) destinée à recevoir ledit plastique fondu,

cette matière plastique fondue pouvant être injectée dans ladite cavité (86) et le volume de ladite cavité (86) pouvant être ensuite réduit de manière à chasser ladite matière plastique fondue de ladite cavité dans la poche de transfert (110, 112) destinée à recevoir ladite matière plastique fondue, ladite poche de transfert (110, 112) comportant un piston (110) chargé par ressort et logé dans un réservoir allongé (112)

caractérisé en ce que ladite poche de transfert (110, 112) est prévue en communication avec le passage d'entrée (39) conduisant au dit orifice d'entrée;

un dispositif d'arrêt est prévu pour bloquer ledit piston (110) dans une première position, tandis que le piston (100) est bloqué dans ladite première position de façon à ce que, lorsque la pression est appliquée au piston (110), la pénétration de la matière plastique fondue en excès dans ledit réservoir (112) est empêchée et de façon à ce que, lorsque ledit piston (110) est débloqué, la pression de la matière plastique fondue en excès enfonce le piston (110) de manière à remplir le réservoir (112) de matière plastique fondue et

en ce que l'appareil de moulage par injection comprend, en outre, un dispositif (100) pour interrompre l'écoulement de la matière plastique fondue dans ledit passage (39).

2. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit dispositif pour interrompre l'écoulement de la matière plastique fondue comprend un piston (100), ledit piston isolant la cavité (86) du dispositif de moulage par injection (35) en une première

position et permettant le passage de la matière plastique fondue depuis ledit dispositif d'injection (35) vers ladite cavité (86) en une seconde position.

3. Appareil selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel ledit dispositif pour interrompre l'écoulement de la matière plastique fondue dans la cavité (86) est conçu de façon à créer une barrière empêchant que la matière plastique en excès ne revienne de la cavitè (86), mais permettant à celle-ci de pénétrer dans le dispositif (110, 112) destiné à recevoir ladite matière plastique fondue.

4. Procédé de formage d'une ébauche de lentille optique en matière thermoplastique dans un appareil de moulage par injection, essentiellement conforme à l'une des revendications précédentes, ledit appareil comprenant une cavité optique pour définir ladite ébauche de lentille optique et comprenant les étapes suivantes:

injection de matière plastique fondue dans ladite cavité par un orifice le long du bord de ladite cavité lorsque cette cavité a un volume supérieur à celui de la lentille optique, ce volume supérieur étant destiné à assurer un meilleur écoulement dans la section rétrécie de ladite cavité, et

compression de ladite cavité de façon à réduire l'épaisseur de cette cavité afin de définir ladite ébauche de lentille optique en provoquant l'écoulement de matière plastique fondue de ladite cavité optique vers un dispositif destiné à recevoir ladite matière plastique fondue, en formant une lentille optique exempte de lignes de reprise caractérisé en ce que

l'écoulement de matière plastique fondue depuis la cavité optique est renvoyé par ledit orifice dans ledit dispositif destiné à recevoir la matière plastique fondue;

l'ébauche de lentille subit un traitement de durcissement dans ladite cavité, après que l'écoulement de matière plastique fondue provenant de cette cavité a cessé;

la pression est appliquée à ladite ébauche pendant la traitement de durcissement, de façon à éviter les déformations causées par le retrait au cours de ce traitement de durcissement;

l'injection de matière plastique fondue dans cette cavité est interrompue en bloquant le passage d'entrée (39) conduisant au dit orifice jusqu'à ce que la formation de la lentille soit achevée, et

les dispositifs destinés à recevoir la matière plastique fondue sont bloqués au cours de l'injection de la matière plastique fondue dans la cavité et sont débloqués pendant la compression de cette cavité.

5. Procédé selon la revendication 4, dans lequel, pendant la phase d'injection de la matière plastique fondue dans la cavité par un orifice le long du bord de ladite cavité, cette cavité est dilatée jusqu'à un volume supérieur à celui de la lentille optique, par la force de la matière plastique fondue injectée agissant sur les matrices définissant cette cavité au cours de cette injection de la matière plastique fondue.

6. Procédé selon la revendication 4 ou 5, dans lequel ladite matière plastique fondue est un polycarbonate fondu.

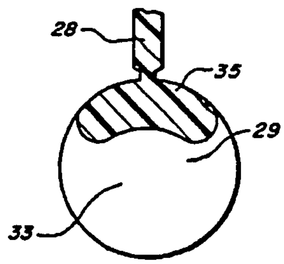


FIG. 1A

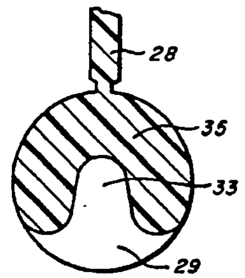


FIG. 1B

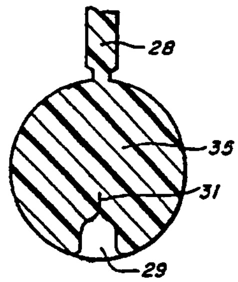


FIG. 1C

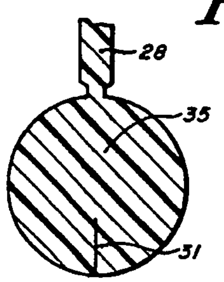


FIG. 1D

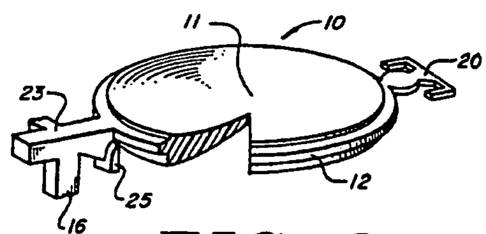


FIG. 2

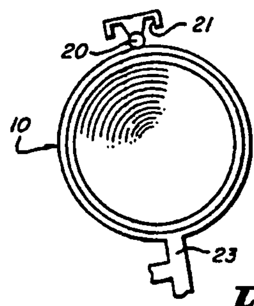
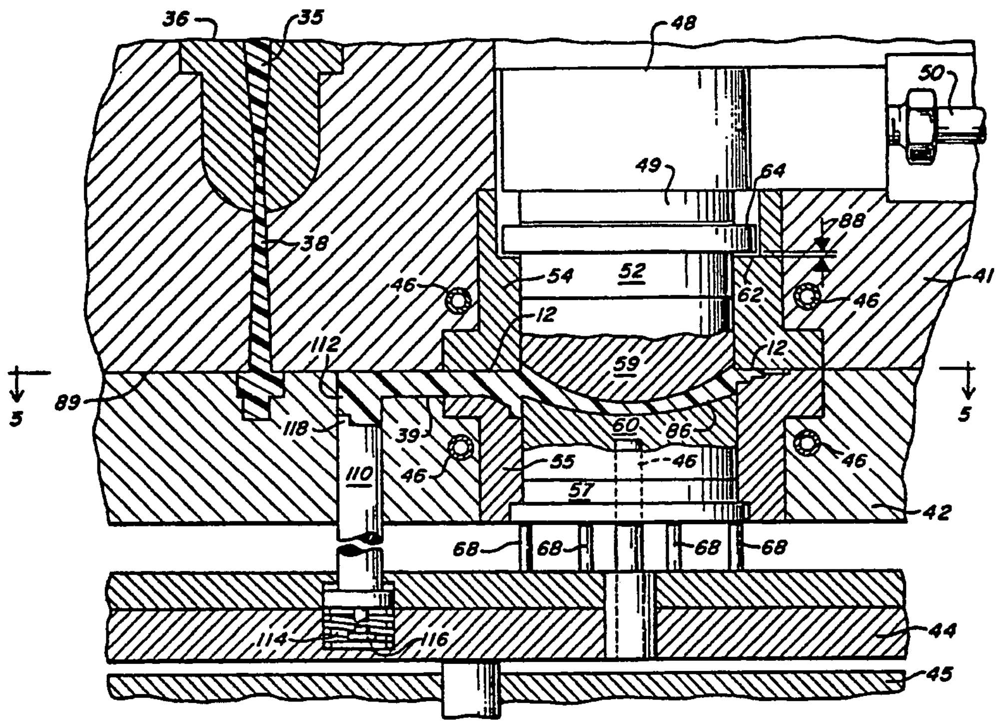


FIG. 3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35
48
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64
88
38
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52
62
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41
12
59
12
5
112
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89
118
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60
86
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110
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116
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45

FIG. 4

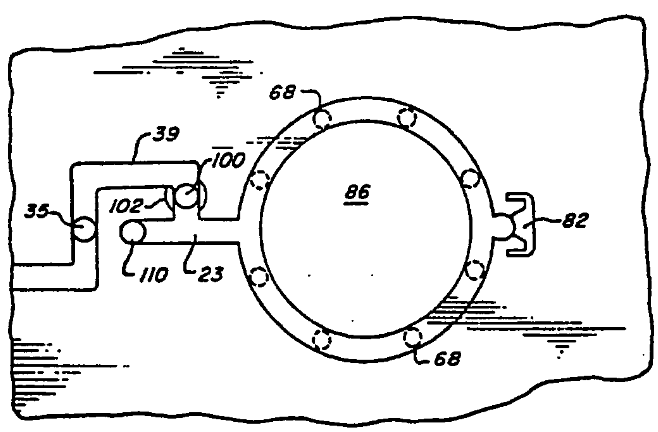
68
39
100
35
102
86
82
110
23
68

FIG. 5